



# THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5595.—JUNE 20, 1881.]

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**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
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**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
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FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.  
Boneless CODFISH.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Russia CAVIARE.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.  
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Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.  
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Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE, and Sausage  
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCemeAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

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Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sun-  
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McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

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Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

**CALIFORNIA  
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COMPANY'S BISCUITS** in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-  
CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed  
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

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Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

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NEW BOOKS,—

3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE", and  
"SEASIDE"—LIBRARIES, including  
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN  
TIMES," "ENDYMION," and  
other recent Publications,

from 15 cents to 25  
cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS  
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BANGROT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.

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ALBUMS of Music, with Words.

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Sheet MUSIC.

Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

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STATIONERY.—

For LADIES, and OFFICE use.

OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND  
AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

and

JOHN MOIR & SON'S

FAIRMONT HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TENISONWAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo') BEEF.

TRIPPE.

FRUITS for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EPP'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Hain TONGUE and  
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPs, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

BIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly  
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

## Mails.



## Entertainment.

V. R.

GARRISON THEATRE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

will be given by the

27th INSTANT, entitled

"The Lass that Loved a Sailor,"

(H. M. S. "Pompey")

TO-MORROW & WEDNESDAY,

21st and 22nd JUNE, 1881.

Under the patronage of Colonel HALL, R.A.,

Commanding Troops of China and Straits

Settlements; and by kind permission of

Colonel GEDDES, 27th Inniskillings.

Doors open at 8.30; Commence at 9 p.m.

Chairs at 11 p.m.

Received Seats \$1. Front Seats 50cts.

Tickets can be had on application to

KELLY & WALSH, Officers' Mess Sergeant,

27th Inniskillings, or at the Doo, on the

Night of Performance, or from Color Ser-

geants of Companies.

PUNKAHS.

Hongkong, June 16, 1881.

j.e23

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,

SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

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GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE,

TRISTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK,

AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

JAPANIA, Captain E. STEWART, with

Her Majesty's Marine, will be despatched

from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ

CANAL, and usual Ports of Call, on

THURSDAY, the 23rd June, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until

10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office,

until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

For further Particulars regarding

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office.

Hongkong, June 11, 1881.

j.e23

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMORY.

The Steamer "Diamond,"

Captain Cullen, will be

despatched for the above

Port TO-MORROW, the 21st Instant, at

Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881. j.e21

DEPARTED.

Per Charlton, for Australia, Mr. O.

Jenison, Mrs. Croll and 2 children, 2 Europeans,

and 57 Chinese.

Per Yangtsé, from Manilla, Dr. W.

Eastland, assistant and 2 servants, Messrs. E.

Chesaldi, S. A. Remedios and daughter,

5 Europeans deck, and 220 Chinese.

Per Rajanattianubar, from Bangkok, 93

Chinese.

Per Charles Townsend Hook, from Bang-

kok, 280 Chinese.

Per Conquest, from Haiphong, 39 Chi-

neses.

DEPARTED.

Per Charlton, for Australia, Mr. O.

Jenison, Mrs. Croll and 2 children, 2 Europeans,

and 57 Chinese.

Per Yangtsé, for Shanghai: from Hong-

kong, Mr. E. Wirth, and Mr. Apac: from

## THE CHINA MAIL.

The following letter from the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company was read at the last meeting of the Municipal Council, Shanghai, and was ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 1st June, 1881.

Sir,—On behalf of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the General Agent in China and Japan, I hereby beg to apply for permission to establish and work a Telephone system in Shanghai, on the same plan that has been adopted in America and Europe, viz., connecting the subscribers' private houses, offices, police and fire stations with a Central Telephone Station, through which the different subscribers can be easily put in Telephonic connection.

To ensure a pecuniary success to this undertaking in a Settlement like this, it is essential it should only be attempted by one concern, and I beg therefore to apply for exclusive right for a period of ten years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE J. HELLAND,  
R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The Bill proposed by the "Chinese Tramway Company of Hongkong," notice of which was given at last meeting of the Legislative Council, is published in the *Gazette* of Saturday last. It is also noticed that—"All persons possessing property which they consider may be affected by the Provisions of the proposed Ordinance, are invited to send in to the Colonial Secretary full particulars in writing of such property and of the injury or prejudice, if any, which they believe may accrue thereto from the construction of the Tramways proposed by the said Bill." Of course, the amalgamation of the two Companies, under the name of the "Hongkong and China Tramway Company" does away with the Bill now published and necessitates the introduction of another. But the scope of the Bill before us gives some indication of the project in view by the promoters of such a Company. Powers are of course given to lay a tramway, and to cut up the roads for that purpose; but the bulk of the Bill consists of the necessary checks upon those powers, imposed on behalf of the public. The gauge mentioned is that of 3 feet 6 inches; and, except on bridges or narrow streets, a space of 9-feet must be allowed for driving between the outside of the Tramway cars and the side of the street or road. A proviso is inserted, to the effect that, as regards fares and carrying charges, the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe a maximum scale of fares and rates for the carriage of passengers and goods. Certain provisions are likewise put in, under which the powers contained in the Bill shall or may be withdrawn; if, for instance, the Tramway be not completed within three years after the passing of the Bill; if the works are not commenced within a year; if the works are suspended without sufficient reason; or if the Tramway traffic is discontinued for six months without adequate cause.

As we have hinted above, the two Companies of which we have previously spoken have been amalgamated, so that for the present the Bill for the "Hongkong and China Tramway Company," the new Company, will dispense with that now published in the *Gazette*, as well as that of which notice was given by the Hon. Mr. G. C. Notice of the Bill for the "Hongkong and China Tramway Company" must be given at the Conference on the 24th, but the delay in the procedure will not be very great. We are glad the two parties of promoters have come to an arrangement, as in a matter like the present union is highly desirable and will be greatly rewarded. The claims of the professional gentlemen have been satisfactorily met by the appointment of Mr. W. Danby as engineer, and Mr. R. G. Alford as surveyor and secretary.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour, F. Snoucken, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.)

Monday, June 20.

## THEFT OF WATCHES.

Tang Aung was charged with stealing five watches, the property of his master, and a woman A-ang with receiving one of the stolen watches.

Prisoner pled not guilty.

The following Jury was impanelled:—Messrs J. P. Fascoal, R. J. dos Reis, M. F. Rosario, J. Lealbury, E. da Cruz, A. G. Aitken, and H. M. Mody.

The Attorney General said the first prisoner was charged with stealing a watch. This was the case, and the prosecution had offered a very ingenious explanation of his conduct in taking the four watches. He said he did not steal the watches purposely, but because his master owed him wages. He had received a letter from home asking him to send money. He also wanted to leave the shop, and so he took the watches, pledged them, and sent the money home. He said he only pledged the watches for a very small sum, so that complainant would be able to redeem them easily again. If he had really wanted to steal he would have pawned them for the highest possible sum. The Attorney General said that this did not affect his criminality. As to the woman she also gave an explanation. She said that the boy gave her the watch as a pledge for a boat fare. She had made no difficulty as to where she got it, and sent and got it back. The question would be whether the jury thought she knew that the watch was stolen at the time she received it.

The manager of the shop whence the watches were taken was examined and deposed as to missing the watches.

The Constable who apprehended the prisoners related the circumstances connected with their apprehension.

The Judge went over the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the boy, and the second prisoner not guilty by a majority of five.

Sentence deferred.

## FAKE REGISTRATION.

Kwok Tui Teing was charged with making a false statement with regard to the birth of a certain child. Cheung Wa Shing was charged with aiding and abetting the first prisoner in the commission of a felony.

The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was discharged.

The Attorney General said it was just as well that the first prisoner had been discharged because it might facilitate the case against the second defendant. The first prisoner had made a false statement, but it was under the pressure put upon her by the second prisoner, who persuaded her to do so by telling her that if she went and registered the birth of child in the true manner she would be liable to a fine of some \$300 or \$400. But it also

would give him \$10 he would manage the matter for her, which was to be done by giving a false report. He represented himself in doing this as a police constable.

The mother of the discharged prisoner and the latter herself were examined at the affair.

A Chinese interpreter and Inspector Staunton also gave evidence.

The Judge went over the evidence in the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Attorney General mentioned that there was about a dozen previous convictions against the prisoner.

Sentenced was deferred.

The woman to enter on her own recognizance to come up when called upon.

## THEFT OF IRON.

Chan Afui was charged with stealing 3 pieces of iron from the property of the Hongkong Dock Co.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General said the prisoner was charged with the theft of some iron, value about 40 cents, in the month of June last year. A police sergeant would tell them that he had seen prisoner in company with another man going away from the dock in the direction of Kowloon. On seeing the police they dropped the iron and ran. The man had at the time of the theft been working at the dock. The reason of the charge being only now preferred was that prisoner had not been seen within the limits of the Colony since.

The police sergeant and a Chinese boiler-maker also gave evidence; the latter identified the iron.

The Judge went over the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence deferred.

## MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

Leung Akin Tsui was placed in the dock on charges of maliciously wounding.

Mr. Mackean, prosecuting for the Attorney General, said this was a case in which the prisoner was charged with wounding his wife and a lodger in the house. On the 23rd May, prisoner had returned home, refusing money to buy opium, and on her refusing he rushed at her with a kitchen chopper and cut her on the neck and arm. A lodger who interfered to protect the wife was also wounded on the chest.

The wife and the lodger gave evidence bearing on the assault, and a Sikh constable deposed as to arresting the prisoner.

The Judge summed up the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy on both counts.

## ASSAULT.

Ho Aiu was charged with assaulting and wounding occasioning bodily harm. There were three previous convictions.

Mr. Mackean said the prisoner was charged with assaulting and ill treating the prosecutrix, inmate of a licensed brothel. The prisoner had gone on the evening of the 15th May to the brothel and wished to get to her room. She told him to come another evening. He said, "If I return another night I'll kill you." He returned next night, and without any warning seized her by the hair, and struck her and beat her violently.

The prosecutrix, the mistress of the brothel, and a Chinese constable gave evidence.

The prisoner called the landlord of a house where he often slept to show that on the night of the assault prisoner slept in his house.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence reserved.

## SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Wong Achoung was charged with shooting at Tang Acheoung with intent to murder him.

Mr. Mackean said the prisoner at the bar was Mr. Haswell's house boy, and the prosecutor was the cook's mate. The prisoner somehow got angry with him and struck him a violent blow on the mouth, then took a knife out of the kitchen drawer and pursued him with it. He was stopped, however, by a house constable. The prisoner then got hold of a loaded revolver and fired at the prosecutor. The prisoner said he fired in the air, but this could hardly be, as the bullet struck about fourteen inches from the ground.

The prosecutor and the cook were examined, and the prisoner made a rambling statement.

The witnesses and prisoner were shown a plan, which they did not apparently very well understand.

Inspector Croak said the prisoner was under the influence of liquor when brought to the station.

Acting Sergeant No. 44, who had drawn up the plan, explained it to the jury.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Judge told prisoner that he hoped this would be a warning to him. It was quite clear that he was given to drink. If he had killed the boy he would have been sentenced to death. A revolver was a dangerous article for a man given to drink to have about him, and he advised him to dispose of it.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodhouse, Esq., Police Magistrate).

Monday, June 20.

## BRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Vorhaven Olphens, 37, of Antwerp, was fined 50 cents for being drunk and incapable.

Suspicious Character.

Li Ayau, 28, for being in the premises of the Mitsu Bishi Company for an unlawful purpose, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

## GAMBLING.

An Ayau was charged with keeping a public gambling house, at No. 14 Tai Wong Street, and being convicted, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, in default six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the usual reward to be paid to the informer if the fine be paid.

Independent Evidence of Person.

For the above offence, Chan Ayau, was fined \$2, in default to be exercised in the public stocks for four hours on the charge of the offence.

For the same offence as for defiling a public place Chan Shing, Lee Ayau and Lin Kun Sin were fined \$1 each in default to be exercised in the stocks for four hours at the scene of the offence; and Tsoi Atei was fined \$5, in default fourteen days' hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

Deserted Lientenant treated.

James Murphy, an Irish sailor belonging to the American ship *F. Sergeant*, was convicted of having deserted his ship, and was ordered to be sent on board his ship.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Leong Pak Hong, for unlawful possession of coal on the 18th, was fined \$10, in default three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

## ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

Li Aun, Chan Aitwong, and Ian Apo, who had been found gambling with cards were convicted of being rogues and vagabonds.

The first and third were each fined \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour. They had been previously convicted. The other who had not been previously convicted, and the latter herself were examined at the affair.

A Chinese interpreter and Inspector Staunton also gave evidence.

The Judge went over the evidence in the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Attorney General mentioned that there was about a dozen previous convictions against the prisoner.

Sentenced was deferred.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE BROTHER DIRECTOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND THE PORTUGUESE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, June 18.

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me space in your valued paper to place before the public a most preposterous and arbitrary action on the part of the Brother Director of St. Joseph's College towards a Portuguese School which the Italian Sisters of Charity have judiciously and competently established in the Convent for the instruction of the Portuguese youth in the Colony. Before going into the merits of the case I may in a few words state that it is most probable fact that in Hongkong where the Portuguese Community forms the largest European section, there cannot be found a single school where the parents of the large number of boys can see their way to send them to be taught the first rudiments of the Portuguese Grammar. Not long ago a well-known gentleman, speaking at the Lusitano Hall on the occasion of the celebration of Camões' tricentenary, very appropriately called the attention of the Portuguese Consul, who was present, to the sad state of the Mincense in respect to their deficiency in their mother tongue for want of a proper school, and it is now more than a year that nothing has been done in that direction.

The Sisters of Charity, after having patiently watched over all that has been initiated for the amelioration of the Land bill was resumed. Parnell said he regretted he could not join in a division of which he regarded as defective. It proposed, he said, no new principle, and only proposed to restore what the bill of 1870 was intended to give. Parnell urged the Government to transplant the surplus population to land capable of improvement, find employment for the people and create an increased supply of food, instead of getting out of the country by promoting emigration. One of the great reasons why Ireland is under the curse of foreign rule, and until the English rulers were cleared out, bag and baggage, there would be little hope for the Irish people.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he feared the bill would not have the effect of pacifying the people.

Lord Elcho's motion, that the leading provisions of the bill are unsound, unjust and impolitic, was rejected by 352 to 176.

The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the supporters of the Ministry.

Parnell's going from the House with about 18 of his followers without voting was greeted with derision.

The Executive Committee of the Irish party in the House of Commons have decided to adhere to the resolution in favor of abstaining from voting when a division is taken on the second reading of the Land Bill.

London, May 20.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, hastened yesterday to a meeting of the priests of O'Sullivan's constituency to report of the arrest of the priest, Father Sheehy, at Killarney, expressed regret that it should have been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman.

Several Home Rule members, including Parnell, then denounced the arrest of Priest Sheehy.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved an adjournment for the purpose of calling attention to the circumstances.

Forster said the arrest was not made without sanction. He declined to enter into discussion of the cause for the arrest upon motion for adjournment, but was ready to meet any motion impugning the conduct of the Clergy.

Lord Spencer Churchill said the Government had had their apathy encouraged disturbance in Ireland.

Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested anyone, priest or layman, for being a member of the Land League. They had only arrested perpetrators or abettors of outrages. If any member, he said, proposed that discussion of the arrests in Ireland be taken up at the morning sitting on Tuesday next the Government would not object.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he thought the House generally might support this proposal.

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## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

**THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East,** is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected from the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East," generally. A full list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advancement of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.

There is a sixty page monthly repository of what society are ascertainings about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Tristan's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as it seems respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, which is not indeed extremely abundant; and contributions of more than ordinary value may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Kitte, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-saints of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes and Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

If the first *Chinese Newspaper* ever issued under purely native direction, the chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantees and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost无限的。It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

**FREDERIC ALGAR,**  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,  
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

This Colonial Press supplied with News-  
Papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
Paper Correspondents, Letters, and any  
European Goods on London terms.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS:**  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
are regularly filed for the inspection of  
Advertisers and the Public.

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment in visitors' column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pudger's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St, Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., neare the Public Gardens.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces, in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packages of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers may not be packed together, nor may anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the same be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post-Offices is 4 lbs. (A pattern for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed the dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches).

N.C. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Jpan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all P. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portugal and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non-Union); Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay:—

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji.—*Via Torre Straits*; Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

† Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

‡ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

Legalized Tariff of Fares for Chairs, Chair Bearers, and Boats, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85 cents

Two Coolies, ... 70 cents

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85 cents

Two Coolies, ... 70 cents

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip Peak, ... \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) | Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

pence, per Day, ... \$8.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

pence, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

pence, per Day, ... 1.75

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

pence, per Load, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat of Ha-han Boat of 800

pence, per Day, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-han Boat of 800

pence, Half Day, ... 50

COOLIES.

on Pullaway Boats per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 50 cents

Half an Hour, ... 25 cents

After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FREE COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 65 cents

Half Day, ... 35 cents

Three Hours, ... 12 cents

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, where the weight of the parcel is to be added to the weight of the parcel. The parcel may be wholly or partly of optical. The parcel may be wholly closed, if they bear this special stamp.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosives, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of refusing the opposite services, and of delaying delivery, in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.

6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.